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NO. 18.

Select Poetry.

From the Atlantic Monthly, for April.

THE CLEAR VISION.

BY JOHN G. WHITIER.

I did but dream, I never knew
What charms our sternest season wore.
Was never yet the sky so blue,
Was never earth so white before,
Till now I saw the glow
Of sunset on your hills of snow,
And never learned the bough's designs
Of beauty in its leafless lines.

Did ever such a morning break
As that my eastern windows see?
Did ever such a moonlight take
Ward photographs of shrub and tree?
Rang ever bells so wild and fleet
The music of the winter street?
Was ever yet a sound so half
So merry as your schoolboy's laugh?

O Earth! with gladness over fraught,
No added charm thy face hath found;
Within my heart the change is wrought,
My footsteps make enchanted ground.
From couch of pain and curtains of room
Forth to thy light and air I come,
To find in all that meets my eye
The freshness of a glad surprise.

Fair seems these winter days, and soon
Shall blow the warm west winds of spring,
To set the unbound hills in tune,
And hither urge the bluebird's wing.
The vales shall laugh in flowering, the woods
Grow misty green with leafing buds,
And violets and wildflowers sway
Against the throbbing heart of May.

Break forth, my lips, in praise and own
The wiser love severely kind;
Since, richer for thy chastening growth,
I see, where I once was blind,
The world, O Father! hath not wronged
With loss the life of Thee prolonged;
But still, with every added year,
More beautiful Thy works appear!

As Thou hast made Thy world without,
Make Thou more fair my world within;
Shine through its lingering clouds of doubt,
Rebuke its haunting shapes of sin;
Fill, brief or long, my grateful span
Of life with love to Thee and man;
Strike when Thou wilt the hour of rest,
But let my last days be my best!

Popular Tales.

From Arthur's Home Magazine.

MARRYING A MINISTER.

BY MRS. EMILIE L. GRIFFITH.

"So you are going to marry a minister, Carrie, after all?"

There was a tone of disappointment in the words which made Carrie look up quickly, and stopped the fair fingers which were busily embroidering the wedding slipper of her beloved.

"Why, Kate, what has the profession to do with the man I love?"

"Much, every way, as you will find out before you have been domesticated in Rockdale parsonage a year. I never thought it of you, Carrie, to go and immerse yourself in a little duncheon of a country place, where you will have to talk to the women of their 'help' how 'awful hard' it is to get a good girl; and to their husbands of the 'weight of pork,' and the 'prospects of crops'—conversation quite worthy of the intellectual and gifted Caroline Dalton!" and the laughingly-curved mouth of the speaker took on a deeper scorn.

"I'll get an invoice of new books before your yearly visit, Kate, so as to have some talking matter on hand when you come." Carrie went on quietly with her sewing.

"Books, indeed!" retorted her impulsive companion. "Do you ever expect to get time for reading in that bee-hive? Poor innocent! How little you know!"

"Don't think that I am going out of the world, Kate; besides, Howard Willoughby can command salary enough to keep me a servant, I hope."

"Oh! certainly," was replied by the provoking girl in her most teasing manner, as she seated herself at Caroline Dalton's feet and looked up in her face, with the imp of mischief peeping out from every lineament. "And how much better do you think that is going to make it for you? Simply this—it will be, 'Mrs. Willoughby, come to see us; we shall expect you to do the visiting, as you keep a girl and have nothing to do.' And so, after you have made the tour of the one hundred and ninety-nine parsonages and think now you can have a little leisure, and get your system built up after the toilsome round, will come cries from all points, 'Really, Mrs. Willoughby, you are not at all social; you have been here four or five months, and only been to see us once! Now I should think with your little family, and a girl, too, you might drop in often!' And so poor little Mrs. Willoughby, anxious to please the people, and so increase her husband's usefulness, tries it again, only when wearied out to hear the same complaints, and listen to them smilingly, like a martyr, for she cannot get the people to see that she has anything to do. Of course they will be able to conceive of no kind of doing but phlegmatic ideas of any intellectual labor for a woman! Baking, brewing, sewing—that is all that can imagine; if you don't do those, day in and day out, you'll have nothing to do, although you may spin your brain out writing stories half the night to increase your husband's salary."

"What a picture you do draw, Kate!"—there was a little impatience in the tone—"one might suppose you had been shut up all your life in Giant Despair's castle; but don't think to lock me in there, for I have a magic key that will open all the doors."

"Which, in this case, happens to be love?"

"Just so; am I not secure?"

"Don't you know the old adage about

poverty coming in at the door and love flying out at the window?"

"I don't believe any such doctrine. It must be love of very sickly growth that can be so easily frightened."

"Oh! you and Mr. Willoughby have doubtless taken out a patent for the improvement of the article. Well, it certainly needs mending in these degenerate days; but however perfect it may become, I hope my stars will never throw the spell over me when in the neighborhood of a minister, even should he be as handsome and smart as the Rev. Howard Willoughby."

Kate walked to the window and commenced drumming on the pane, and watching the great snowflakes as they came quivering down on the dark earth. But despite her assumed calmness, she often stole a quick glance at Miss Dalton, who sat by the fireside with idle fingers—a thing unusual for her—and a shade of deeper gravity on her thoughtful brow. She was startled by a light hand on her shoulder, and, looking up, noticed her friend's eyes, usually filled with laughter, now shaded over by tears.

"Forgive me, Carrie, if I have made you sad. I need not blot out one of those bright love-dreams of yours; my heart, too, has had its episode. A sigh, very faint, floated from those laughing lips, but it reached Carrie, who said in unfeigned surprise—

"You, Kate, with your troops of lovers! I thought you said you were proof against Cupid!"

"So I am, now, but the past—ah! well, it is dead, of course, but I may be pardoned if I visit its grave sometimes, as I cannot help doing this morning; for I, too, was foolish enough to love a minister."

"Kate Austin! after all you have said!" But seeing the grave look in her face Carrie stopped short and said tenderly—"Tell me all about it, Kate; your confidence is sacred;" and she drew her to her old position at her feet, where, hesitating a moment, she said—

"The story may do you good, Carrie, and I'll tell you. You have heard me speak of my sister Eveline. She was a cousin of mine, and was adopted her when only four years old, both her parents being swept away in one week by an epidemic. His twin girls, we loved each other dearly, and our affection grew with our growth; we played together, studied together, and when we were eighteen made our entrance into society together. I remember so well how beautifully Eva looked that night; the white drapery, so becoming to her blonde complexion, flowed around her in soft, graceful folds, the hazel eyes looked darker from the joy-beams dancing over her sweet face, and the golden hair, which rippled over her white shoulders, I would allow no one to loop up but myself, and when I had fastened the drooping blue hyacinths in it, carelessly, and stepped back to view the effect. 'You look angelic,' burst from my lips. 'Angels always dress in white and wear blue hyacinths in their hair,' was the demure reply, while the little rose of a mouth was compressed into a rosebud to keep the laugh back. I laughed, too, but had a secret conviction, all the time, the angels would not feel annoyed at the comparison. I remember, with a thrill of pleasure, I took more interest in her attire than in my own. 'I shall be the belle of the evening,' I said, fondly, and she was. She was soon the centre of a circle, and I forgot my part in watching the bright gleams come and go on the fair face, and in listening to the peals of laughter that came from the gay throng; at the wit that leaped from her lips as naturally as bright waters from a fountain. Presently I noticed a gentleman leave the circle with a weary air, speak to my father and in a moment more I was introduced to the Rev. Hazleton Murford. I will not dwell upon that evening, save to say, of all there Mr. Murford was the only gentleman for whose good opinion I really cared. I was not jealous of Eva, but it made me proud that he had turned from her to me. His conversation showed him to be so superior to the coxcombs around me, of whose insipid talk I was heartily sick. He was a trifle grave, perhaps, but I liked him all the better for that. There was a spiritual atmosphere around him which no one within his influence could help feeling. Yet there was no cant about him; none of your religious whining, which had made me hate more than one of his profession, and yet the most worldly felt, 'There walks a Christian man,' and vice versa, 'There walks a dandy,' and yet no one failed to admire. His sweet, exemplary Christian deportment won as many as his words.

"From the hour I first met him I was a different being. I felt there was something more to live for than a round of gaiety. If ever the ladder, with the angels ascending and descending, was let down to me, it was then. I placed my foot on the first round, and knew I was mounting heavenward, but it will be a long way ere I reach the top, Carrie, a long way, for despite all the angels can do, I will stop, sometimes, to let fall some tears on the love which I left dead at the foot of that celestial ladder. Could I have only taken that along, the climbing would not have been so hard, it seems to me; but we all must have crosses, I suppose, to bear with us in our heavenward way, and that was mine."

Kate turned away to brush some tears that would come, and Carrie whispered—"But at the Pearly Gate the cross will vanish, and in its stead—the immortal crown."

"Yes, that has upborne me, and that the angels, for I believe there are good angels to take our hand when the toiling up is hard. I keep looking at that Pearly Gate, and gay as I seem sometimes, I know it is left 'ajar' for me. I hardly know how it all came about, or why I was so blind. Mr. Murford was with me every day after that. We walked, we rode, we sang together, and in it all Eva mingled, for I would have her share my every joy, and before I knew it my whole heart had gone out to Mr. Murford, as it never had before to living man, and as it never can again. I must have been very blind; he never spoke to me of love, but I was so all-absorbed in him I never thought but that the feeling must be mutual, until one morning Eva came to me with those wondrous eyes all ablaze with light and cheeks with dye of autumn sunset; she did not stop to speak, but ran and buried her face in my bosom, and sobbed her joy out in delicious tears. I needed no word to tell what it meant, for from my window had I seen her and Hazleton Murford walking in the garden together, and he had left without asking for me. I don't know how it was my heart beat on through all that agony, but it did, with a dull, leaden sound like the knell for the dead. One brief, bitter struggle, and I buried it all—that bright young love, never to know a resurrection."

"No one entered into the wedding preparations so gayly as I; no one wore such webs of future bliss for the young couple, and I dressed Eva for her bridal—for him, with a smile on my lip, while the only gladness that could come to my heart again was, that she was happy. Dear, idolized Eva, how little she dreamed, in her fondness, she was walking over my crushed heart during all those days of bridal preparation! The only display of my agony was when, at parting, I said to Hazleton—'If you do not make her happy I shall kill you, for she is a part of myself.' And, truly, he could not fail to make any woman's life blessed, and she?—into all his labors she entered with a zeal too strong for her fragile constitution. Say what you will, my dear, people are exacting; and when they found Eva would enter into all the work and care of the parish equally with her husband, they let her do it, and made more and more demands upon her. Truly, she had 'nothing else to do,' which was my text at the outset of this conversation. The poor girl heard that till she began to believe it, and went from one duty to another until she could go no longer, and so, after a wedded life of three brief years, folded her hands and was at rest. Could she have had the rest when living, she might still have been with us, but now, the girl turned fiercely, and confronted Carrie with blazing eyes that made her tremble. 'She lies in that cemetery; she and he, for her death crushed him. You can see the white shaft of their common grave from this window, reared by their people—a mockery of devotion! They will tremble in the judgment day, when the shortened lives of these two pure beings shall confront them!'"

"Hush, Kate!" Carrie's warning hand laid gently on her own, stopped the girl in her anger, and her old repose came back; "they did it ignorantly."

"And so you will be another victim to ignorance?"

"Not so; I shall not try to please the people, but God only. I shall try to do my duty, and nothing more or less than that, whatever people may say. Come to Rockdale parsonage, a year hence, and see if the roses are not still blooming on my cheek, despite your gloomy prophecies."

And it was so. For many a year thereafter Kate visited the happy Carrie in her pleasant home, and learned to appreciate and love "the people" and compassionate love the minister's wife.

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To introduce persons of their common acquaintance to each other, is to undertake a serious responsibility, and always involves the indorsement to each of the responsibility of the other. This responsibility should never be undertaken without first ascertaining whether it will be acceptable to both parties to become acquainted. Always introduce the gentleman to the lady—never the contrary. This rule is to be observed everywhere, socially, or otherwise. The chivalry of etiquette assumes that the lady is invariably the superior by right of her sex, and that the gentleman is honored by being presented.—Where the sexes are the same, present the younger to the elder, the unmarried to the married, or the inferior in social rank or talent to the superior. A gentleman should never be introduced to a lady without first asking permission.

AUTHORS IN THEIR OWN TIMES.—Milton, while he lived, was little thought of; Shakespeare was passed by with a hasty notice; but Waller's easy strains were, in his life time, much esteemed; Dr. Darwin was admired; the satires of Pope and the lightheartedness of the play of Congreve were rapturously applauded. Posterity has rectified the error of popular judgment. Only by a strong effort is Churchill now recalled to mind. Some verses of Pope live, but those only which express pithy sense in terse, apt words. Who now reads the ludicrous couplets of Dr. Darwin, or is familiar with the conceits of Waller? But Milton's poetry of thought and faith—is familiar to all; and the painting of nature and of the human heart, by Shakespeare, is admitted by untold thousands.

A handsome young bride was observed to be in deep reflection on her wedding day. One of her bridesmaids asked her the subject of her meditation. "I was thinking," she replied, "which of my old beaux I should marry if I should become a widow."

"Why are old maids so devoted to their cats?" asked a young coxcomb of an elderly lady. "Because having no husbands, they take to the next most treacherous animals," was the reply.

"Aw! how d'you like my mustache, Miss Laura?" isped a dandy to a merry girl. "Oh, very much. It looks like the fur on the back of a caterpillar."

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Wit and Humor.

The Fat Man.

"Bridget" said a lady in the city of Gotham one morning as she was reconnoitering in the kitchen, "what a quantity of soap-grease you have got here. We can get plenty of soap for it, and we must exchange it for some. Watch for the fat man, and when he comes along, tell him I want to speak to him."

"Yes mum," said Bridget. All that morning, Bridget, between each whisk of her dish-cloth, kept a bright lookout from the kitchen window, and no moving creature escaped her watchful gaze. At last her industry seemed about to be rewarded, for down the street came a large, portly gentleman, flourishing a large cane and looking the very picture of good humor.

"Shure, there's the fat man now!" thought Bridget; and when he was in front of the house, out she flew, and informed him that her mistress wished to speak to him.

"Speak to me, my good girl?" replied the old gentleman.

"Yes, sir; wants to speak to you and says would you be kind enough to walk in, sir?"

This request, so direct, was not to be refused, so, in a state of wonderment, up stairs went the gentleman, and up the stairs went Bridget, and knocking at the mistress's door, put her head in and exclaimed:

"Fat gentleman's in the parlor, mum."

So saying, she instantly withdrew to the lower regions.

"In the parlor," thought the lady. "What can it mean? Bridget must have blundered."

But down to the parlor she went, and up rose her fat friend, with his blindest smile and most graceful bow.

"Your servant informed me, madam, that you would like to speak to me. At your service, madam."

The mortified mistress saw the state of the case immediately, and a smile wreathed itself about her lips in spite of herself, and she afterward said:

"Will you pardon the terrible blunder of a raw Irish girl, my dear sir? I told her to call in the fat man to take away the soap-grease, when she saw him, and she has made a mistake, you see."

The jolly fat gentleman leaned back in his chair, and laughed such a hearty ha! ha! as never came from any of your lean gentry.

"No apologies needed, madam," said he. "It is decidedly the best joke of the season. Ha! ha! ha! so she took me for the soap-grease man, did she? It will keep me laughing for months. Such a good joke!"

GOING ON THE BY-LAWS.—A jovial, fat friend of ours who semi-occasionally drops into the Sanctum, is always brim full and running over with stories and from whom we propose to filch, without giving him an opportunity to obtain a writ of *quo warranto*, relates the following.

Jones was, or he believed he was near his death, and the Doctor calling, he held a long and earnest conversation with him about his chances of life. "Why man," said the physician, "you are likely to die any hour. You have been living for the last fifteen years without a constitution, lungs gone, liver diseased, and all that sort of thing."

"You don't mean to say," replied Jones, questioning, "that a man can live for fifteen years without a constitution?"

"Yes I do," retorted the Doctor, "and you are an example."

"Then, Doctor," and a bright smile illuminated the pallid face of the doomed man, "then, Doctor, I'll go it ten years more on the by-laws," and he did!

"Porte-Crayon" relates this incident in his last paper of "Personal recollections of the War." "One of our staff officers, noted for his jovial habits, determined to try the rare experiment of abstaining from spirituous liquors for a season. Late in the evening he met the staff-surgeon who was a theoretical temperance man. 'Doctor,' said he, 'haven't I heard you say by abstinence from stimulating drinks a man's days would be prolonged?' 'That is my opinion,' said the doctor, emphatically. 'I agree with you, fully,' said our Colonel, with a lonesome yawn. 'I resolved to drink nothing to-day, and it has been the longest day of my life.'

A lady who had read of the extensive manufacture of odometers to tell how far a carriage had been run, said she wished some Connecticut genius would invent an instrument to tell how far husbands had been in the evening when they had just stepped down to the postoffice.

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"Why are old maids so devoted to their cats?" asked a young coxcomb of an elderly lady. "Because having no husbands, they take to the next most treacherous animals," was the reply.

Nebuchadnezzar's Hanging Garden.

The vast structure built by Nebuchadnezzar which has been celebrated in all ages as one of the wonders of the world, under the name of the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, was really an artificial mountain—or meant to be such. It was built to gratify the desire of a wife of Nebuchadnezzar, named Amytis, who, having been a native of a mountainous country towards the North, soon grew tired, when she came to Babylon, of the level monotony of the country there, and, as young brides on the Western prairies of America often do at the present day, when they remember the green declivities and summits, and the secluded and romantic delves of their native New England, she said to her husband that she longed for the sight of a hill. Her husband therefore undertook to build her one.

The structure consisted of a series of platforms or terraces, supported on arches of masonry, placed one above another, and raised so high that the upper one was above the walls of the city, so that the spectator, standing upon it, could not only look down, but could also extend his view beyond the walls, and survey the whole surrounding country. The several terraces were supported on immense arches of masonry. The lateral thrust of these arches was resisted by a solid wall, twenty-two feet thick, which bounded and closed the structure on every side. The platforms covering the arches and forming the terraces, were constructed of immense flat blocks of stone, cemented at the joints with bitumen. Above this pavement was a layer of reeds, and then another of bitumen, upon which, at the top of all, was a flooring of brick, which formed the upper surface of the platform. On this foundation was laid a thick stratum of garden mould, deep enough to afford support and nourishment for the largest trees. The gardens made upon these terraces were laid out in the most costly and elegant manner, and were provided with statues and fountains, and with the choicest fruits and rarest and most beautiful shrubs and trees, and parterres of brilliant flowers, and seats, and bowers and ornamental arbors—with everything, in short, which the horticulturist of the day could devise to complete the attractiveness of the scene.

The ascent from each of these terraces to the one above was by a broad and beautiful flight of steps, and visitors who ascended from one to the other saw on each successive platform new and ever-changing beauties, in the varied arrangements of walks and trees and beds of flowers, and in the new views of the surrounding country, which became, of course, wider and more commanding the higher they ascended.

There were spacious and airy apartments built among the arches below, which opened out upon the successive terraces. These apartments commanded very beautiful views, both of the gardens before them and of the country beyond. The interior of them was splendidly decorated, and they were fitted with all necessary conveniences for serving refreshments to guests, and for furnishing them with amusements and entertainments of every kind. On the upper platform was a reservoir of water, supplied by vast engines concealed within the structure. Pipes and other hydraulic machinery conducted this water to all the lower terraces in order to supply the various fountains and to irrigate the ground. In fact, so vast was the extent, and so magnificent the decorations of this artificial hill, that, as long as it endured, it was considered by common consent, as one of the wonders of the world."

DEPTH OF MILK PANS.—My own experiments have demonstrated that to put milk more than three inches deep in the pans, entails a loss in the amount of cream; the cream is so near of the same specific gravity as the milk, that it cannot raise through a very great depth; again in a large body of milk, it requires a longer time for it to lose its animal heat, which must all be destroyed before the cream commences to rise; if any one will take the trouble to set a shallow pan with not more than three inches of milk, away with a bucketful from the same kind, he will find that the pan will raise nearly if not quite as thick cream as the bucket.

I would not put away milk deeper than two and one half to three inches, and have found the increased outlay for pans is more than made up by the increase in butter.—*American Farmer*.

SINGULAR TREE.—In the Island of Goa, near Bombay, there is a singular vegetable called "the sorrowful tree," because it only flourishes in the night. At sunset no flowers are to be seen, and yet, after half an hour the tree is full of them.

"Now, put that back where you took it from," as the young lady said when her lover stole a kiss.

Dr. Franklin used to say that rich widows are the only kind of second-hand goods that sell at prime cost.

"Woman, with all thy faults I love thee still," was the reply of a husband to a scolding wife.

When you go fishing be sure and take a "bite" before you start, for you may not get one after.

An ornithological aspect—a bird's-eye view.

Female Beauty.

The ladies of Arabia stain their fingers and toes red, their eyebrows black, and their lips blue. In Persia they paint a black streak around their eyes, and ornament their faces with various figures.—The Japanese women gild their teeth, and those of the Indians paint them red. The pearl of the tooth must be dyed black to be beautiful in Guzurat. The Hottentot women paint the entire body in compartments of red and black. In Greenland the women color their faces with blue and yellow, and they frequently tattoo their bodies by saturating threads in soot, inserting beneath the skin, and then drawing them through. Illudoo families, when they wish to appear particularly lovely, smear themselves with a mixture of saffron, turmeric and grease. In nearly all the islands of the Pacific and Indian oceans, the women, as well as the men, tattoo a great variety of figures on the face, the lips, tongue, and the whole body. In New Holland, they cut themselves with shells, and keeping the wounds open a long time, form scars in the flesh, which they deem highly ornamental. And another singular mutilation is made among them by taking off, in infancy, the little finger of the left hand at the second joint.

In ancient Persia, an aquiline nose was often thought worthy of the crowd; but the Sumatran mother carefully flattens the nose of her daughter. Among some of the savage tribes of Oregon, and also in Sumatra and Arcan, continual pressure is applied to the skull, in order to flatten it, and thus give it a new beauty. The modern Persians have a strong aversion to red hair. Turks, on the contrary, are warm admirers of it.

In China, small, round eyes are liked, and the girls are continually plucking their eyebrows, that they may be thin and long. But the great beauty of a Chinese lady is in her feet, which in her childhood are so compressed by bandages as effectually to prevent any further increase in size. The four smaller toes are bent under the foot, to the sole of which they firmly adhere; and the poor girl not only endures much pain, but becomes a cripple for life. Another mark of beauty consists in finger nails so long that casings and bamboo are necessary to preserve them from injury. An African beauty must have small eyes, thick lips, large flat nose, and a skin beautifully black. In New Guinea the nose is perforated, and a large piece of wood or bone inserted. In the northwest coast of America an incision more than two inches in length, is made in the lower lip, and then filled with a wooden plug. In Guinea the lips are pierced with thorns, the heads being inside the mouth, and the points resting on the chin.

Crop Prospects and Prices.

The New York World gives a report of the crops, made up from exchanges which represent every region and nearly every State of the Union. On the whole, the future of the farmer is bright. The black frost has destroyed the fruit in parts of Southern Illinois, but the section thus smitten is not large. Winter wheat in the West is coming up well, but too little was sown last fall. This defect seems to be a way to be more than made up by the amount of spring wheat put in the ground. The South is raising as much corn, more wheat, and more vegetables than ever before. Their papers say they can be independent of the West for bread, if nothing blazes the present prospect. In February and March the planters were discouraged about cotton, and made small preparation for a crop. But the recent rise to thirty cents, and the disappointment of the cable legislators in not receiving a hundred acres each under the "new law" has induced them to hire out on fair terms. Texas will make a large crop—a hundred thousand more bales than last year probably. We see little show for a decline in sugar, for Louisiana is not likely to raise more than she did last year, and that was only one-tenth of her ante-war crop. Hence we suggest to farmers who live where the October frosts are not severe to plant a good deal of sorgo. As a general rule, when common brown sugar is over twelve cents a pound the farmer south of New York City will save money by producing all his own syrup. Fine grades of flour will continue to rule high; first, because the dry white varieties of wheat bear exportation best, and second, because, full as our wheat crop of all kinds may be, there is no prospect of abatement in foreign demand. The New England States are not putting in much spring wheat, and here they mistake their true policy. The West can surpass the East more easily in the production of meat than in growing wheat. We hear of few winter-killed vines, hence the grape and wine crop will be the largest ever seen on the continent. About the potato there is much discouragement. It is, after all, refreshing to find the ancient round of seed time and harvest so little affected by our wars and jars and bad laws. How fortunate it is that the clerk of the weather cannot be impeached for any of his little irregularities as he swings around the circle of the seasons.

"Too near to God for fear or change, He shares the eternal calm."

HOW TO KEEP FLOWERS FRESH.—A writer in the London *Chemical News* tells us that flowers can be kept perfectly fresh for two weeks by simply putting into the water every day, when it is changed, a pinch of nitre of soda. Saltpetre acts very much in the same way. Whichever of these substances is used must be in fine powder.

Letter from Fredericktown.

Correspondence of the Middletown Transcript.

Fredericktown is beautifully located on the Sassafraz river, and few places of its size can boast of more conveniences for shipping. One of the most commodious and well built granaries in this section of the country has been erected here, and in connection with it, a large peach wharf, from which was shipped, last summer, 60,000 boxes of peaches. For this valuable improvement we are indebted to Capt. John Walsley, who is quite an enterprising and energetic young man, who has added greatly to our shipping trade.

Our lumber and coal department is in the hands of E. W. Lockwood, Esq. who by his admirable business capacities has won the confidence and the respect of the public. He keeps always on hand a good assortment of lumber for building purposes, also, hard and soft coal. In connection with his lumber yard he has erected a large box factory, where a supply of well-made peach boxes can be had to order.

There are two stores in Fredericktown, one lately put up by Mr. Owen Burns, which is quite a neat building. Our merchants supply their customers with a good assortment of goods of all descriptions. I must say for Mr. Burns that he is worthy to own property, for he has improved it very much within the past two years.

Mr. Perry Raley, our obliging butcher, serves the village and country around with the finest beef, and other meats in their season. Next in order are our house carpenter and boat builder, Mr. John Schofield and Mr. John Barney, both of which are first class workmen.

Two steamboats, at present, run from this place—one to Philadelphia, the other to Baltimore, both of which are well patronized. There is a ferry boat also here, and those wishing to cross the Sassafraz, from one county to the other, can always be accommodated. There is also a well filled ice-house supplying the village and the steamers with that cooling summer luxury. I must not forget to remind your readers that at nearly all times they can find on hand a variety of fresh fish, as a number of fishermen resort to this place.

There are some very pretty residences in this town, among which is one lately bought by Mr. David Jarvis, which I understand is to be put in complete repair.

The attention of the public is at present attracted to the bridging of the Sassafraz river, at this place, which will certainly be one of the most

What shall be done with the negro?

The proper solution of this question concerns every man, and has perplexed many of our ablest statesmen. Years ago it occupied their serious attention. It was foreseen that the natural increase of the negro would be such as to make it necessary to do something to relieve the country of their augmented numbers, and philanthropy suggested the practicability of colonizing them upon the shores of their native Africa. Hence arose the colony of Liberia; and the colonization scheme numbered among its zealous advocates many of the first men of the nation. But it had its enemies also. The abolitionists opposed it from the beginning; and the negroes themselves, with a few exceptions, were either averse to it, or indifferent towards it. A few thousands of emigrants, with their children, to-day compose the population of Liberia. That colony has not increased in numbers, nor grown in importance, as rapidly as was anticipated. It has disappointed the expectations of its friends, although it has been so liberally fostered and encouraged. The State of Maryland, for many years, annually appropriated ten thousand dollars to colonization purposes, and wealthy philanthropists, in various parts of the country, liberally aided the cause with their means. But the numbers of the blacks have not been sensibly diminished thereby. On the contrary, they have continued to increase, until they now amount to upwards of four millions, and outnumber the whites in several of the Southern States.

Latterly, however, colonization seems to be growing into favor; and we have seen the statement recently published that four thousand negroes have lately applied for transportation to Liberia. Whence comes this new impulse to the colonization scheme? What has caused this large number of the descendants of Africa, all at once, to be seized with a desire to return to their father-land? Have they discovered that it is, after all, the proper place for them, and the only place where their hopes and aspirations can be fully realized. We cannot answer these interrogatories. But, one thing is apparent, we think, to every reflecting mind, and that is, that colonization is the only peaceful solution of the question which forms the caption to this article.

In the progress of the revolution which has swept over this country since 1860, the bondman has been set free. It is too late, now, to discuss the policy or the impolicy of the act. We must accept it as a thing accomplished; and whatever may be thought of the manner of its accomplishment, few can be found who would restore the institution of slavery if they could. We are now to consider the relation sustained by this class of our population to society, and to determine its present and future status. To do this, has not only become a public duty, but it is forced upon the people of the country by an all-pervading necessity.

Since the negroes have been set free, a certain class of politicians would enfranchise them and endow them with all the rights, privileges and immunities, enjoyed by the whites. A great political party has been organized, with negro equality, in a civil sense, at least, as its chief cornerstone. The negro is not only to have the ballot, but he is to be admitted into our work-shops, counting-houses, learned professions; courts of law, schools of medicine, the jury-box, the bar, the bench, the pulpit, and to the halls of legislation, State and National.

It requires no prescience to foretell that such a state of things cannot exist, in this country, without convulsing it, from centre to circumference. He is the enemy of the negro, and a foe to the peace, order and well-being of society, who attempts to inculcate the idea that the two races can live together harmoniously upon terms of equality. Not only is such a thing at war with the eternal fitness of things, but it does violence to nature itself, and is therefore impracticable. It is worse than folly, therefore, to undertake to organize a party on such a basis—it is madness.

While we do not believe that the white race will ever tolerate the negro, save in a subordinate sphere, we nevertheless hold that the country owes him a duty which it must ultimately discharge; and that is, to provide for removing him out of it. He has been an apple of discord, from the beginning; and there will be no peace until the country is rid of him. He is not responsible for being here. He came not of his own accord, but was brought here against his will. It is our duty to return him whence he came. Whatever good he accomplished in the early settlement of these provinces by aiding to fell the forest and turn the sturdy globe, is performed. He is now become a burden, and a curse. But let us not be unjust toward him; it is the white man's fault—not his. But, colonization is an expensive process—how shall we defray the expense?

True, but it will cost us less to send him to Africa than it will to keep him here. How much has he cost us, already? The sum cannot be computed—millions of treasure, and hundreds of thousands of precious lives, and untold sorrow and suffering. Nor, is that all; he has well nigh cost us our own liberties; for our country to-day is little better than a military despotism—one half of it, at least.

Colonization might be accomplished, without entailing any additional burdens upon the national treasury. We have but to divert the funds now used for the negro to that purpose, and the thing is accomplished. We have no official data before us on which to base our statements, but we have the estimates of the intelligent editor of the Louisville Journal, as to the expense of registration, reconstruction, and the military occupation of the South, (all for the negro) which we suppose approximate the truth. According to these, the total cost of registration is put down at fifteen millions. Then the elections, always conducted at the expense of the States, until Congress commenced to reconstruct them, cost five millions more. Then the cost of the troops that are tho't necessary to secure the submission of the Southern people, forty-five millions per year. Last, but not least, that horrid incubus upon the body politic, the Freedmen's Bureau, sixty millions a year. So that, for these four items alone, we have these enormous sum of one hundred and twenty-five millions! How long would it take to colonize every negro in America, if this large sum, now spent in the interest of the negro and wrung from the hard earnings of the white race, were honestly applied to the purpose? And how much better it would be for the peace, order, and happiness of the country.

We shall have to meet and determine this question, one way or another—there is no shirking it. The longer it is deferred the worse it gets. But we have said sufficient for the present. We may recur to the subject at another time.

The Kent County Rail Road.

Somebody has been imposing on the credulity of the *Middletown Transcript* in regard to matters connected with the Kent Co. Railroad. A recent number of that paper contains the following paragraph:

"At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Kent Co. Railroad, held in Chester, the response to the friends of the Sussex, Warwick and Middletown route was 'more money.' Accordingly, additional subscriptions are being secured, we understand. The friends of the above route say that \$24,000 have been subscribed from Massey's to Middletown, and but \$54,000 from Massey's to Deep Landing."

In regard to the upper terminus of the road it is not our province to speak, as that matter will be determined by the Board of Directors; but the statement that but \$54,000 have been subscribed between Massey's and Deep Landing is altogether erroneous. The stockholder subscriptions amount in the aggregate to upwards of \$100,000, and an examination of the books will show that about \$84,000 of this sum have been taken by parties residing or owning lands between the points above named; and if we include those who will be accommodated at Massey's, without regard to the direction of the road from that place, the amount will reach several thousand dollars more. The county subscription of \$100,000 will fall upon our tax payers, as regards location, in about the same proportion. We admire the energy and persistency of our Middletown friends to secure the upper terminus of the road, and should have no objection to see it go in that direction; but nothing will be gained by misrepresenting facts and the interest manifested in the success of the enterprise by persons residing below Massey's.—*Kent News*.

Are our good friends of the *News* quite sure that our credulity has been imposed upon? There is no evidence of it, in the above extract. The statement we have given, as to the respective sums subscribed above and below Massey's, is based upon what has been said by certain friends of the proposed route. We published it, as we have published everything else on the subject, for the information of our readers, and we know not that our credulity or incredulity have at all been involved.

Our account of the impeachment trial, in our last issue, was brought up to Thursday, when Mr. Nelson finished his argument for the defense. Mr. Groesbeck followed on Friday, on the same side, in a very able speech, closing on Saturday. Messrs. Stevens and Williams followed for the prosecution on Monday and Tuesday. Mr. Evans, for the defense, it is acknowledged made the ablest argument which has yet been made in the progress of the case. He occupied Tuesday and Wednesday, and was followed by Mr. Stanbery, for the defense, who read his argument. Mr. Bingham will close the argument to-day, when the case will go to the Senate, where it will be deliberated on in secret session.

A number of counterfeit five cent notes, of the new issue, have recently been presented at the redemption bureau of the Treasury Department for redemption. Joseph Bloomgiant, arrested in New York and taken to Louisville, where he is charged with embezzling \$100,000 from the government, has been committed to jail in default of \$150,000 bail.

Samuel H. Wentz, clerk of the National Mechanics' Bank, of Baltimore, convicted last year of embezzling funds of the bank, has been pardoned by the president, and released from jail.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

DELAWARE MANUFACTURES.—John W. Dean & Sons, are doing a large business at their woolen factories on White Clay Creek, near Newark. They are now making over one thousand yards daily of cassimere and are unable to supply the demand for this kind of goods. The Kiamensi factories near Newport, are also fully employed. John Pilling, is manager, William Dean, treasurer, and Benjamin Bullock, President. Messrs. Dean and Pilling also own the new mill built by the late James Taylor, near Stanton. These beautiful cassimere are on sale at the store of John A. Reynolds & Sons, Middletown.

The Tableaux Vivants and the Art Gallery, are the great sensations in Middletown, for the ensuing week. Of course everybody is going. Thursday and Friday evenings are set apart for the exhibition. There will be no repetition of the scenes, an entirely new programme will be presented on Friday evening. Tickets for sale at the Stores.

The barn of Mr. Henry Walters, near Odessa, in St. George's Hundred, took fire about 5 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, and was consumed, together with some agricultural implements and a small quantity of hay. Partially insured in the Odessa Company. The cause of the fire not known.

The Levy Court of New Castle county, has contracted with Mr. Enoch Harrison, of Newark, N. J. to build a bridge over St. Augustine Marsh, near Port Penn, for the sum of \$16,000. The bridge is to be 2350 feet long, and to be finished by the 1st of November.

The Mill and Mill Seat formerly owned by Fenimore & Miller, in Kent county, Md. has been sold to Mr. Enoch Harrison, of Newark, N. J. who is now running the Mill. Mr. Harrison will remove his family into Maryland shortly.

Delaware Affairs.

ACQUITTED.—Jesse Draper, a deaf and dumb negro, who murdered Nathaniel H. Dickerson, near Georgetown, on November 9th, 1867, was tried before the Court of Sussex County, last week, and acquitted. His counsel, C. M. Cullen, Esq., stated to the Court that he had no communication with his client, and could not even make him comprehend the nature of the proceedings against him. The Sussex Journal, however, says that when he was told that he was acquitted, he plainly showed that he knew it was time for him to rejoice, bowed to the Court and his counsel, and smiled "widely." He was sent to the almshouse.

ANOTHER MURDER IN SUSSEX COUNTY.—The Sussex Journal of Friday says:—A negro boy about six or seven years old was found in the river below Seaford on Monday, his body bore evidences of violence, when last seen before his death he was with a negro woman, who, it is stated had threatened him. The woman states that a negro man committed the crime.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—*Our Mutual Friend* of Saturday says:—Mr. W. W. Vaus of Cedar Creek Hd. while traveling near Coverdale's Cross Roads, on Saturday last, was attacked by three negroes, who demanded his money. Mr. Vaus immediately drew his pistol, whereupon they left without further notice, and Mr. Vaus pursued his journey.

ACCIDENT.—Two boys, sons of Messrs. N. Johnson and G. S. Grier, of Milford, were backed off the bridge of the Milford Mills last Friday, in attempting to cross it with a horse and wagon. In the fall Mr. Grier's boy had his arm broken, and Mr. Johnson's son was cut very badly in one or two places. The horse was cut loose, but in making three or four lunges fell over in precisely the same place where the young men had fallen. The injuries are not dangerous.—*Smymna Times*.

In the lower part of New Castle county there is a great scarcity of corn and fodder. This is owing to the early setting in of winter and the lateness of the Spring. It is said that many of the farmers, who always had a surplus of feed, have now hardly any, and that scarcely a bushel of corn is to be found in the neighborhood of Delaware City and St. Georges.—*Times*.

CAMP MEETING.—A meeting of the Trustees of the Camden Camp Meeting Ground was held on Saturday last, at which time it was determined to hold a camp meeting on that ground, commencing on the 29th of July, to continue until the 7th of August. The managers are to meet on the ground June 6th.—*Times*.

MAN KILLED.—A man named Barrett, who was sitting on the track opposite Dr. Brown's residence near Wilmington, was run over on Saturday night by a locomotive and cut in two. He lived near Iron Hill, in Cecil county, Md.

It is estimated that there will be eight hundred houses erected the present season in Wilmington.

Few shad have as yet been caught in the Delaware, above Philadelphia.

Proceedings of the Republican Convention.

Negro Suffrage Endorsed.
We give, below, the proceedings of this convention, as we find them condensed by a correspondent in the Philadelphia Age, writing from Dover, Del. under date of April 23d.

The Republican State Convention has just adjourned. Nearly or quite one-half of the delegates were from New Castle County. There were quite a number of vacancies from Kent and Sussex. The Hon. Mr. Williamson, of New Castle, was chosen temporary, and Henry F. Rodney, Esq. of Sussex, permanent chairman. A committee, of which Hon. N. B. Smithers was chairman, reported a series of resolutions.

The principal points in them are an endorsement of the Congressional policy of reconstruction; a declaration in favor of Grant for President; and asking an amendment to the Constitution of the U. States making negro suffrage obligatory and universal. They were adopted unanimously but the last. Upon this a very spirited and interesting debate arose, in which Messrs. Bradford and Jenkins, of Wilmington, and Mr. Osmond, of Kent, favored, and Messrs. Lofland and Smithers, of Kent, opposed the resolution.

In the midst of intense excitement and some confusion it was adopted in a division vote, by about two to one. The result was received exultingly by the advocates of the resolution, and with unconcealed disgust by its opponents. Immediately after its passage the Convention adjourned with cheers for Grant and Congress. I should also mention that although the resolution was warmly combated, yet it was solely on the ground of policy. No one expressed the least personal disapprobation; all its opponents placed their opposition on the ground of policy, arguing that the people were not sufficiently educated on that subject, and its adoption would lose the party votes. But it was argued that votes were rather gained than lost by decided action, and that the Republican party of the nation was irrevocably committed to the policy of impartial suffrage, and could not "go back on it." And so the Convention decided.

The following is the 3d resolution endorsing negro suffrage as it passed the Convention:

That we approve the plan adopted by Congress for the re-organization of the rebel States; that its vital principle, Impartial Suffrage, is just as well as politic; and that in view of the action of Congress already had, as well as of this natural justice, we express the hope that such an amendment of the Constitution of the United States will be made as will secure the application of the principle throughout the Republic.

The following are the delegates to the Chicago Convention:

New Castle.—Joshua T. Heald, Lewis Thompson. Alternates: John F. Williamson, James B. Henry.

Kent.—Hon. N. B. Smithers, Thomas B. Courney. Alternates: Wilson L. Cannon, James R. Lofland.

Sussex.—Hon. C. S. Layton, I. J. Jenkins. Alternates: Col. S. D. Strawbridge, Capt. George Joseph.

The *Gazette*, of Tuesday last, commenting on the proceedings of the above convention, says:—Democrats, this battle is to be fought, and this question is to be settled in Delaware and by Delawareans. We have nothing to do with it as regards any other State. They have decided it for themselves and we are to decide it for ourselves. If the Radicals triumph the negroes will doubtless be allowed to come to the polls and vote; and until such a thing is accomplished the Radicals declare they will never cease their efforts. To this we have arrived at last. Now, let the people of Delaware determine this issue. Let them do it in November and do it effectually.

Negroism can as effectually be killed in Delaware in November as it has been in Michigan or Ohio. The Republican party never made two platforms alike. Let the white men of Delaware choose in November whether they will ever have another negro party platform to be erected in the State. Let there be a majority of four or five thousands votes against negro suffrage and the work is done.

The *Delawarean*, of Saturday last, says:—The opposition to the Democracy of Delaware is done! "Done Brown." On Thursday afternoon, though its delegates in State Convention assembled, it committed political suicide and buried itself out of sight in the next campaign. It has gone and done what the Democracy always predicted it would do: adopted the abominable political heresy of the equality of races of men, and approved the policy of permitting negroes to vote and hold office. Whatever else the Convention may have done, this one act; so far as the State of Delaware is concerned, will consign Radicalism to a political grave from which there will be no resurrection. And for this it has our thanks. We thank these enemies of Democratic institutions for their boldness in avowing and attempting to sustain the policy of their master spirits, Stevens, Butler, Forney and Brownlow. It will save us a great deal of trouble.

In view of the resolution of the Radical party approving of negro suffrage for this State and for all States, it will be useless for their stump speakers to go about trying to cover the thing up next fall, or for Democrats to take the trouble of proving the Radicalism of the (so-called) Republicans of Delaware. All is plain! Heretofore it has been necessary to show by collateral evidence that negro suffrage and negro equality was the aim and object of the Republican party in Delaware as elsewhere, but now the determination is avowed, and the voter told that it is the purpose of that party, should it succeed in the election, to endow the negro race in this country, without exception or reservation, with every privilege that his white neighbor has.

The camp meeting committee of Kent Circuit, M. E. Church, have fixed upon Friday, the 31st of July, as the time for holding a camp meeting in Baker's woods, near Chestertown.

Personal and Political.

The constitutions of five of the Southern States will be before Congress for approval in ten days. It is thought that all will be promptly approved and Senators and Representatives admitted.

The bill introduced in the House of Representatives on Monday, by Mr. Paine, admitting Arkansas to representation in Congress, is similar to that reported in March last by Mr. Farnsworth. It is declared that Arkansas, having formed and adopted a State government which is republican in form, shall be entitled to a representation when the Legislature of the State shall have duly ratified the fourteenth article proposed as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, and on the condition that the State constitution shall never be amended or changed so as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the right to vote who are entitled to vote by the constitution herein recognized, nor so amended or changed as to allow any person to vote who is excluded from office by the third section of the fourteenth article of the amendment to the constitution, until the disabilities proposed by the said section shall have been removed in the manner therein provided.

On Tuesday bills were introduced in the House providing for the admission of South Carolina, North Carolina and Louisiana to representation in Congress. They were referred to the committee on reconstruction.

POLITICAL ADVENTURES.—The impudence of the political adventurers from the North and West who are roaming through the Southern States, running for all the offices, from the highest to the lowest, is inconceivable. What would be thought in Massachusetts or Pennsylvania if some of the freedmen or radical whites of the South were to go there and insist on being made Congressmen, Legislators, or Governors? Yet this is just what these looting political hazzards of the States north of Mason and Dixon's line are doing in the Southern States, through the instrumentality of the untutored freedmen, who are made to believe that in electing these interlopers to office they are exercising the proudest prerogative of freemen.—*Baltimore Sun*.

WHAT IT COSTS.—Senator Hendricks, of Indiana, stated in Congress, the other day, that at the present the expenses annually of each soldier in the army was \$2,000, and nearly \$200,000 for each regiment; the total cost being about \$100,000,000 a year for an army of 500,000 men. The Senator urged, that with proper management, the army expenses could be cut down forty millions a year, and in this matter the tax-payers are deeply interested, and should urge rigid economy. The policy of non-reconstruction, however requires that this burden should be kept up in order to perpetuate party power.

When Radical politicians tell laboring men that they pay no taxes, the latter should ask in return, how much more they pay now for everything they eat, drink and wear, than they did in good old Democratic times. If it cost you twelve dollars a week to support and clothe your family now, where it formerly cost only six, do you not pay a tax of three hundred and twelve dollars a year?

Thurlow Weed says, in his *Commercial Advertiser*, that if Ben Wade gets into the Presidential office, he will remove all the Cabinet officers, except perhaps Stanton. But he will not be impeached for it, though President Johnson is impeached for attempting to remove one of them.

General Meade has notified the Savannah Daily Advertiser to "cease publishing incendiary and inflammatory articles, or it will be suppressed." The tyrant Louis Napoleon could do no more than that in manarchical France.

It has been definitely decided to hold the Chicago Opera House (capable of holding 2,800 persons) fitted up for the republican presidential nominating convention.

Senator Yates, of Illinois, has published a letter admitting the charges of drunkenness and misconduct made against him. He refuses to resign, but promises reformation.

Congress, at present, has among its members thirteen Major Generals, fifteen Brigadiers, six Colonels, and eleven officers of lower grades.

The North Carolina election closed on the 23d inst. The vote is close, and several days must elapse before the result is known.

No less than three lives of General Grant are being published in Hartford, Conn.

THE RE-UNION AT HALLOWEEN.—The Odd Fellows' celebration at Hallowe'en, on Monday, in honor of the national anniversary of the order in the United States, by Richard Lodge, was attended by about 500 persons. Excursion trains were run on the Md. & Del. Railroad. A procession was formed, headed by Richie's Band, of Wilmington, which proceeded to a wood near the town, where ample preparations had been made for the occasion. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Styles Kennedy, of Queen Anne's co. Dr. J. W. Sharp, of Camden, and others, after which, (3 p. m.) a sumptuous dinner was partaken of. A beautiful crown, to be presented to the lady who should receive the highest number of votes as "Queen of Love and Beauty," was awarded to Miss Whitley, of Templeville, she having received 900 votes. Miss Roe, of Church Hill, was her competitor. Miss George, of Hallowe'en, and Miss Mesick, of Kenton, were also voted for in the beginning, but withdrew in favor of the others. The votes were ten cents each.

Dr. Newman, of Church Hill, crowned the Queen. During the voting the electioneering was equal to any State election, the ladies taking the most active part, it is stated. A grand hop commenced in the evening which ended in time for an early breakfast the next morning.—*Smyrna Tn*.

There were three incendiary fires in Springfield, Mass., on Tuesday morning last, by one of which a man lost his life. The supposed incendiary is under arrest.

Captain Hartstone, U. S. N. known in former years as an Arctic navigator in conjunction with Dr. Kane, died last month in Paris.

Items of News.

Mr. Dickens came from England in November last. He stayed in America a little more than four months. He managed to clear in these four months the sum of thirty thousand pounds. So he told an English friend as he bade him adieu on the steamer in which he left, to whom he also confessed that his trip to America was the great success of his life.

There are one hundred and forty-five reporters on the New York daily journals, while the Philadelphia papers employ but twenty-one. The New York *Harold* alone has twenty-seven reporters, six more than all the Philadelphia papers combined.

Two fossils of the extinct Irish Elk one with antlers of the unprecedented great span of 13 feet 2 inches—which had been stowed away for some sixteen years in a Philadelphia commission house, have just been secured for Yale College.

The Reading, (Pa.) *Dispatch* states that Hon. J. Glancy Jones, Mr. Buchanan's intimate friend, formerly M. C. from Berks county, and afterwards Minister to Austria, is about to remove, with his family, to Delaware.

The refuse discharged by the oil refineries into the harbor of Cleveland injures the vessels so seriously that the shipwreckers have resolved to bring suit against the city to recover damages.

The second trial of John H. Surratt is fixed for Tuesday May 12. It is understood that Judge Black, Mr. Merrick and Mr. Bradley, Jr. will appear for the defense.

Hon. W. C. Rives, of Va. formerly U. S. Senator from that state, and Minister to France, died at Charlottesville Va. on Saturday, April 25th, in the 75th year of his age.

It is stated that the lumber trade on the Susquehanna river is now quite active. From five to six hundred rafts were last week in the vicinity of Lock Haven, on their way down the river.

Captain Phillips, registration commissioner and commander of colored militia, was shot by a man named Barrett, at Gallatin, Tennessee, on the 24th, and mortally wounded. Barrett was intoxicated.

A boiler in Green & Brother's steam saw mill at Millwaukee, exploded on April 22, killing nine men and badly wounding six others.

It is proposed to bridge the Delaware river between Camden and Philadelphia. Philadelphia makes \$2,000,000 worth of miscellaneous hardware every year.

Connecticut as an Index.

The Connecticut election was regarded, by both of the political parties, as an index to the Presidential contest. This point was admitted on all sides. The Radicals were particularly anxious to impress the Democrats with the significance of that election. It is therefore useless, since the smoke of the battle has cleared away, for the Radicals to belittle the Democratic victory in Connecticut. They might as well make an honest confession, and admit that they sustain a backward which augurs badly for their cause next November. The fact is, that the whole Radical policy of impeachment, etc. was on trial before the people of Connecticut. This was the issue upon which the canvass was conducted. The gain which the Democrats made is a plain indication that the popular current is turning against the Radical party, and no amount of twisting or squirming on the part of the Radical leaders, can change this aspect of the election. The Democrats have not only held their own, against all the influences and devices their opponents could bring against them, but they have made a substantial gain upon last year's majority. Connecticut is a small State, and although the actual number of changes in the vote is not large, the proportion is sufficient to make a marked change in a large state like New York, Pennsylvania, or Ohio. This victory not only insures Connecticut for the Democrats in November, but it plainly indicates a like result in other close States. Popular feeling is generally influenced alike in nearly all the Northern states, and as the current runs in one, so it runs in all the others. On the basis of Monday's vote in Connecticut it is quite safe to say that the Democrats will carry in the Presidential election the States of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, California, Oregon and possibly one or two others. With even a decent show of fairness in the elections for the un-reconstructed States, the election of a Democratic President is, therefore, reasonably sure.—*New York Star*.

For the Middletown Transcript.

Art Gallery.

Mr. Editor:—In the communication of Alpha of last week, with regard to the Tableaux Vivants, no mention was made of the Art Gallery, which is to be an adjunct of the main performance. I enclose you a catalogue. Be good enough to publish it for the benefit of those whom it may concern.

It may be as well to add that the ladies show unabated zeal in everything relating to the exhibition, and it is evident that their indefatigable exertions will put the success of the undertaking beyond peradventure. *Macte Virtute*, we would give to them as a watchword.

For the information of your country readers, I hope you will repeat the announcement you made last week, that the Exhibition will take place at Middletown, Thursday and Friday evenings of next week.

To those who set a high value on creature comforts, it may be gratifying to learn that there will be an ample supply of refreshments.

Doors will be opened at 7 o'clock. The performance will begin at 7½. Admission 50 cents—Children half price. Truly Yours, BETA.

Late advices from Mexico report numerous arrests of foreigners by the Government and the usual series of domestic dissensions. The cotton crop has been destroyed by worms. Yellow fever and cholera have entirely disappeared from the Islands of St. Croix and St. Thomas.

The French fleet in Japanese waters is to be increased on account of the recent disturbances.

MARRIED.

At Kenedyville, Md. on Thursday, April 23d, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. John G. Foxwell, of Clayton, Del. to Miss Mary E. daughter of Mr. Salisbury Sparkling.

DIED.

In Christiansa Village, April 11th, 1868, John P. Todd, in the 71st year of his age. In New Castle Hundred, on the 29th inst, Sarah Reynolds, aged about 84 years.

THE MARKETS.

MIDDLETOWN MARKET.	
Wheat, prime red.....	\$2 80
Corn yellow.....	1 13
" white.....	1 08
Oats.....	80
Timothy Seed.....	3 75
Clover Seed.....	8 00
Butter.....	45@50 cts. @ lb
Eggs.....	22 cts @ dozen
Turkeys.....	16@20 @ lb
Geese.....	16@18 "
Ducks.....	16@18 "
Chickens.....	16@18 "
Lard.....	16@18 "
Hogs.....	16@18 "
Beef.....	20@25 "
Hams.....	20@23 "
Sides.....	16@18 "
Shoulders.....	14@16 "
Potatoes.....	1 25@1 50 @ bush
WILMINGTON.	
Wheat red.....	\$2 85
Corn.....	1 25
Oats.....	80@ 90
Flour.....	\$13 25@13 75
PHILADELPHIA.	
Prime red wheat.....	\$2 90@2 98
Corn, new yellow.....	1 22
Oats.....	90@95

Art Gallery Catalogue.

1 The Unopened Letter.	W. Ritter.
2 The Bell of Middletown.	E. C. B. Seger.
3 Things that end in smoke.	A. Pulpy.
4 The Desert.	C. And.
5 My Sweetheart.	B. Kloth.
6 Sojourn by midnight.	M. A. B.
7 The flower of the family.	T. H.
8 Red Riding Hood.	M. P.
9 The Village Store.	Bach.
10 Gentlemen's Terror.	S. Berry.
11 Fruit (in words).	M. A. B.
12 The old maid's wish.	E. M. W.
13 Mustered in and mustered out.	U. S.
14 The Reaper.	A. Garden.
15 A Dead Beat.	H. Ware.
16 The snuff Taker.	L. Glass.
17 Reflection by.	C. Barrel.
18 A brace of woodcocks.	U. S.
19 The minute gun at sea.	M. N. W.
20 The empty sieve.	Sir Thomas.
21 Horse fair.	H. Ware.
22 Things to adore.	S. Adine.
23 Study of fish (in oils).	S. W.
24 Spring.	C. G.
25 Evening papers.	Mrs. W.
26 The welcome meal.	Mrs. M.
27 Still water by moonlight.	A. Carpenter.
28 Last hop of the season.	T. Allow.
29 Red sea and plains beyond.	G. L.
30 The castaway.	T. Allow.
31 The light of other days.	T. Allow.

To be exhibited in connection with the Tableaux Vivants, at Middletown

Select Poetry.

THE GOLDEN RULE.

There is many a rest on the road of life,
If we only would stop to take it;
And many a tone from wisdom's voice,
If the querulous heart would make it!
To the sunny soul, that is full of hope,
And whose beautiful trust is faith,
The grass is green, the flowers are bright,
Though the wintry storm prevaileth.

Better to hope, though the clouds hang low,
And to keep the eyes ill lifted;
For the sweet blue sky will soon peer through,
When the ominous clouds are rifted!
There was never a night without a day,
Or an evening without a morning;
And the darkest hour as the proverb goes,
Is the hour before the dawning.

There is many a gem in the path of life,
Which we pass in our idle pleasures,
That is richer far than the jeweled crown,
Or the miser's hoarded treasures;
It may be the love of a little child,
Or a mother's gentlest smile,
Or a brother's faithful thanks,
For a cup of water given.

Better to weave in the web of life,
A bright and true acquaintance;
And to God's will bow with a ready heart,
And hands that are swift and willing;
Than to snap the delicate minute threads
Of our curious life asunder,
And then blame Heaven for the tangled ends,
And sit, and grieve, and wonder!

GRANVILLE WORRELL,

220 AND 222 MARKET STREET,
Wilmington, Del.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH, GERMAN AND FRENCH

DRY GOODS.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN.

CARPETS and Oil Cloths.

CHINA AND CALCUTTA

MATTINGS, MATS, RUGS, &c. &c.

We are prepared to fill orders for Churches, Hotels, Private Dwellings and Public Buildings, furnishing them complete, including Sheets, Blankets, Counterpanes, Towels, Bathing Caps, Corsets, Hair Bands, Cuffs, Oil Cloths, Damasks, &c. Orders will be taken and estimates furnished of the whole cost, with articles furnished or otherwise, as parties commencing housekeeping may prefer.

We cannot enumerate even leading departments, owing to the extent of our business, but have a full assortment of various lines in

DRESS FABRICS,

MOURNINGS,

WHITE GOODS,

FURNISHING GOODS,

HOSIERY,

FLANNELS, &c. &c. &c.

Our long experience, combined with our intimate and extensive acquaintance with the largest and best Importing and Domestic Houses of this country give us, we believe, advantages shared by no other house to the same extent in Delaware, and we wish distinctly to state that we are prepared to sell always at low or lower than Philadelphia Merchants.

CHEAP, PROMPT AND RELIABLE.

March 7, 1868—ly

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Democratic Voters of New Castle County.

GENTLEMEN:—I again offer myself as a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff of New Castle County, pledging myself to give a hearty and undivided support to the successful nominee.

JAMES ARMSTRONG.

Newark, February 22, 1868—1n

To the Voters of the Democratic Party of New Castle County.

GENTLEMEN:—Encouraged by many friends I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff for the county of New Castle, pledging myself to abide by the nomination of the Democratic party, and give my hearty support to the successful candidate.

JACOB RICHARDSON.

Wilmington, February 22, 1868—1n

DR. J. J. VANDERFORD,

Graduate of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery,

HAVING located in Middletown, Del., and respectfully announces to the public that he is prepared to perform all operations pertaining to the practice of

DENTISTRY.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH Mounted on Dental Vulcanite, a material superior to metals in its adaptability and durability.

Persons having badly adjusted gold plates can have them exchanged for the Vulcanite.

Great care will be given to Children's Teeth; irregularities corrected, and deciduous teeth preserved until the permanent ones make their appearance.

A superior Dentifrice constantly on hand. Office seven doors east of the Bank.

January 4, 1868—1y

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

H. Richmond Chamberlaine,

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals and Patent Medicines. Fancy and Toilet Articles, Sponges, Brushes, Perfumery and Soaps. Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal use. Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Shades, Wicks, Candles, &c. The latest improvements in Burners and Chimneys.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded and orders answered with care and despatch. Physicians and Farmers will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine and of the best quality.

Cigars and Tobacco of the best Baltimore manufacture.

Store—Main Street, opposite Davis' Manufactory.

January 18—1y

POUDRETTE.

EIGHTEEN YEARS FAIR TRIAL!

THERE is no better Nature in the market for all kinds of Crops. Potatoes at 50 cents per bushel, or \$25 per ton, delivered at Railroad and Steamboat Depots, in Philadelphia. Manufactured by Gray's Road, above the Arsenal, Philadelphia; Ferrying to Farm, Gloucester, N. Jersey, by ordinary Railroad.

DEALERS—FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO. 4th and Calhoun streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by Seed and Agricultural Implement Dealers generally. Office—220 Library street, back of the new Post Office, Philadelphia. Liberal Discount to Dealers.

March 14—2m

BLACKSMITH'S COAL. For sale by E. T. EVANS.

April 11, 1868.

BENJAMIN F. MAY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 79 South Street, opposite the Corn Exchange, BALTIMORE, MD.

THE subscriber, having been at the head of the State Grain Office, in the city of Baltimore, for the last five years, thereby having acquired considerable experience in the Grain Trade, and now engaged in a General Commission Business, would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from Agriculturists and Forwarders of Grain and Produce to the city. Such consignments will at all times be attended to with promptness and accuracy, and returns of the highest prices made.

AUTHORIZED REFERENCES:

Ex-Governor Bradford, of Maryland.
Gen. E. H. Webster, Collector of Baltimore.
Gen. Edward Shriver, Postmaster, of Baltimore.
Hon. John M. Frazier, Baltimore.
Hon. Hiram McCullough, M. C., of Cecil county.
Hon. Alexander Evans, of " "
Hon. George Vickers, of Kent " "
Col. Edwin Wilkins, of " "
Col. James Wallace, of Dorchester " "
Dr. Francis P. Phelps, of " "
Col. Wm. H. Purdie, of Worcester " "
Hon. Alfred Spates, of Allegany " "
John V. L. Emdin, Esq., of Washington " "
Messrs. Clabaugh & Harris, of Carroll " "
Hon. G. Fred. Maddox, of St. Mary's " "
Hon. Richard Mackall, of Calvert " "
H. Vanderford, Esq., Middletown, Delaware.
January 4, 1868—6m

DR. MUSGROVE,

DENTIST,

ELKTON, MARYLAND,

OFFICE—Opposite the Presbyterian Church. Teeth Extracted with Pain or the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas; or by the latest improved—the SPRAY PROCEDURE, formed by Rigolome or Ether.

This Narcotic Spray is used where sensitive teeth are to be extracted, preparatory to filling. Also, for PAINLESS removal of the Dental Pulp, and for minor surgical operations.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted, from one to a full set.

Persons from a distance desiring protracted operations will please notify by mail, or otherwise, thereby saving disappointment and loss of time.

Tooth Powder and Mouth Wash kept constantly on hand; also, Dr. J. D. White's Dentine.

THOMAS H. MUSGROVE, D. D. S.

Elkton, Md., January 18, 1868—1y

MIDDLETOWN HOTEL.

L. R. DAVIS, Proprietor.

THIS well-known and popular establishment is still the favorite resort of the travelling public. The proprietor spares no pains to insure the comfort of his guests. A well-furnished Table, the choicest brands of LIQUORS, CIGARS and TOBACCO; his acknowledged experience as an abundant caterer, combined with attentive waiters, reliable hostlers and moderate charges, will, he feels assured, secure to him a continuance of the liberal patronage of the public.

—HORSES AND MULES are always to be found on sale at his Stables, during the proper season; and persons in want of such stock can readily supply themselves on accommodating terms.

Jan. 4—6mo.

JOB PRINTING.

Having received a large supply of new and beautiful type, we are prepared to do Job Work of every description, from the finest and most delicate card, to the largest and most showy poster.

ORDERS FOR:

CARDS, BLANKS, CIRCULARS, DEEDS, MORTGAGES, PROGRAMMES, BALL TICKETS, BANK CHECKS, PROMISSORY NOTES, BILL-HEADS, ENVELOPES, HANDBILLS, PAMPHLETS, POSTERS, HORSE BILLS, &c. &c.

will be promptly attended to, at moderate rates.

Printing done in Gold, Bronze, and all kinds of Fancy Colors.

SEND YOUR ORDERS TO

The Transcript Office,

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Jan 25—1f

LEND ME YOUR COUNTEenance.

If you want a good likeness of yourself or family call at

J. M. HORNING'S,

ONE DOOR WEST OF ROBERT'S STORE AND TIN HOUSE.

Middletown, Del.,

where you will get pictures from the beautiful little Pearl Photograph to the life-size Photograph. All who wish a correct likeness of themselves or friends should embrace this opportunity and call at once.

Particular attention paid to copying daguerotypes or ambrotypes of deceased persons into card or large size Photographs.

A profit will be shown before the pictures are finished.

Large assortment of Rustic and other Frames on hand.

It will afford us pleasure to have you call and examine specimens.

January 4—1f

J. M. HORNING.

The Excelsior Stamp Extractor,

MANUFACTURED BY

AVIS & THOMPSON,

PENNSGROVE, SALEM COUNTY, N. J.

THIS Machine, as the name indicates, is equal, and in many respects surpasses all others now in use.

1st. Is equal in power.

2d. Superior in portability; can be moved easily by one or two men from one stump to another.

3d. Superior in simplicity; can be made by any farmer, assisted by a blacksmith.

4th. Superior in quick action; can take up more stumps in one day than any other puller now in use.

5th. Lower in price; they are sold so low that any person having stumps can afford one.

Price, made in a substantial manner, \$20.

Individual rights \$6. All orders promptly attended to. Machines delivered at steamboat or railroad free of charge.

Jan 7—1m

First Class Boarding House.

NO. 76 SHARP STREET,

BALTIMORE.

Located one square from the B. and O. R. R. Depot, and three squares from the Eastern Shore Steamboat Wharf.

MRS. GUSTAVUS WRIGHT, late of Chester town, Kent county, Maryland, informs her friends and the public generally that she will accompany on reasonable terms, Transient, Permanent and Table boarders.

Jan. 4—7y

FOR SALE.

I HAVE for Sale about 50,000 No. 1 OSAGE ORANGE Quicks.

B. B. COCHRAN.

April 11—1f

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Middletown Hall Co. are hereby notified that an instalment of One Dollar per share upon the Capital Stock, will be due and payable to John R. Hall, Treasurer, on Monday, May 4th, 1868.

By order of the Board.

March 21.

J. Thomas Budd,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Agricultural Machinery, Steam Engines, Belting, Oils, Circular Saws and Tools of every description, at City prices.

Jan 4

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND VARIETY STORE.

SCHOOL BOOKS and Miscellaneous Works, Bibles, Prayer Books and Hymn Books. **BLANK BOOKS**, in various styles of binding. Tuck, Memorandum and Pass Books.

Stationery of all kinds.

Photograph Albums, Work Boxes, Fancy Boxes, Writing Desks, Ladies' Satchels, Pocket Books, Port Folios, Purses, Portemonnaies, Sugar Cases, Picture Frames, Tassels and Cords, Looking Glasses.

Back Gammon Boards,

CHESS & CHECKER MEN,

GAAMES OF ALL KINDS.

Rubber Pencils and Penholders, Writing Fluid Ink Stands, Pocket Cutlery, Rogers' Scissors, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Breast Pins, Finger Rings Spectacles, Violin Strings, Combs, Brushes, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Gum Bands, Watch Keys, Key Rings, and Puff Boxes.

A Fine Assortment of Colgate & Co's. Soap.

PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS, Wright's and Taylor's Superior Extracts, Pomades, Hair Oils, and Dental Soap, of the first quality.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Neck Ties of various styles, Bismarck Collars, Gloves, Hose, Handkerchiefs, Cuffs, Wristlets, &c. &c.

Segars, Tobacco Pipes, Meerschaums, and Tobacco Pouches.

Lamps, Lamp Chimneys, Wicks and Coal Oil.

DEALER IN NEWSPAPERS—

New York Ledger, Harper's Weekly, Bazaar and Magazine, Frank Leslie, Chimney Corner, Weekly, Gleason's Literary Companion, Godey's, Peterson's, Atlantic, Arthur's, Galaxy and Mm's. Demorest's Magazines.

A large variety of Fancy Articles, &c. Call and examine, at

D. L. DUNNING'S,

Corner of Main and Scott streets, Middletown, Del.

Jan 4—3mo.

CHEAP DRY GOODS.

Andrew E. Crow & Co.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Middletown and surrounding country that they have commenced the Dry Goods Business at

207 Market St. Wilmington, Del.

where they intend to keep a large and well selected stock of FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, such as

Merinoes, Poplins, Alpaca's & Coburgs,

BOTH BLACK AND COLORED.

We would call special attention to our stock of

Table and Shirting Linens,

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED MUSLINS,

CALICOES AND DOMESTICS.

A FULL LINE OF CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.

Please call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing.

QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

DO NOT FORGET THE NUMBER,

307 MARKET STREET, Wilmington, Del.

January 25—1y

ANDREW E. CROW & CO.

TO THE READERS

The Middletown Transcript.

A WELL-KNOWN wit once said: Clothes do not make the man, but they do very much to make him look respectable after he is made. Men are always apt to judge others by their external appearance, and justly so, for neatness of person is just as much the characteristic of a gentleman as a high sense of honor or unquestionable veracity; in this view, therefore, it behooves every man not only to procure good clothing but to have it made in the most elegant and fashionable shape, and we know of no establishment in town which better insures these desirable qualities than

WILDES' STAR CLOTHING HALL,

Main Street, Middletown, Del.

N. B.—Clothes, Cassimeres and Vestings kept constantly on hand and made to order.

January 25—1n

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS

AND PARLOR ORGANS.

STIEF'S PIANOS—THE BEST NOW MADE.

GOLD MEDAL for the best Pianos manufactured has been awarded for the year 1867, to CHARLES M. STIEF, examined and pronounced by the best Professors in Baltimore to be the best Pianos, and were in competition with Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York Pianos. Stief's Pianos contain improvements that are not to be found in other instruments, and are all made at his extensive Factory and out of the best seasoned material, and warranted for five years. Call and examine for yourselves. They are sold at lower prices than any other house. SECOND HAND PIANOS from \$50 to \$300. Also, PARLOR ORGANS for sale cheap at STIEF'S.

No. 7 North Liberty Street, Baltimore.

January 4, 1868.

FRANCIS TARONI

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has recently located on the north-east corner of Broad and Lake streets, Middletown, and is prepared to do all kinds of

House and Sign Painting,

Graining, China Glazing, Calceining, Paper Hanging, &c.

All work done with neatness and despatch. He invites the public to give him a call, as he flatters himself that he will be able give satisfaction to all who favor him with their custom.

All orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

January 11—6m

NOTICE.

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By order of the Board.

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J. Thomas Budd,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Agricultural Machinery, Steam Engines, Belting, Oils, Circular Saws and Tools of every description, at City prices.

Jan 4

ORIGIN

And History of the Books of the Bible,

BOTH the Canonical and Apocryphal, showing what the Bible is not, what it is, and how to use it. (New Testament.) With Illustrations. By Prof. Calvin E. Stowe, D. D. for more than thirty years Biblical Professor at Andover, Cincinnati, and other Theological Seminaries, and acknowledged to be one of the best informed Bible students of the age. This work is one of patient research, diligent study, and ripe experience, bearing in fact the life work of the author.

It will treat of 1. The common popular objections to the Bible at the present day. What the Bible is, and what it is not, and how to use it. 2. The evidences upon which we receive the Sacred Books, and description of the Ancient Manuscripts of the New Testament, with fac-simile illustrations. 3. Brief Biographies of 100 Ancient Witnesses to the New Testament, whose testimony is most important, much of it cited in this great work. 4. The testimony for the Historical Books, and the four Gospels, separately, of the four Gospels. 5. The Apocryphal Gospels, and fragments of Gospels supposed to be lost. 6. Modern substitutes for the Gospel History, with an examination of the works of Strauss, Renan, Hilgenfeldt, and others, and the testimony of the learned and pious men, and Schenck, intending to meet the undermining process with regard to the authority of Scripture, so prevalent at the present day. 7. Acts of the Apostles, the Apocryphal Acts and the four Gospels, with fac-simile illustrations and the Apocryphal Revelations. 8. The Bible Prophecies and the Classical Oracles contrasted. 9. The Apocryphal Books of the Old Testament, and the reason for their exclusion from the Canon.

It is a work of real value, not sectarian at all, not even Theological. It is just what it purports to be, a History of the Books of the Bible, sufficiently critical to meet the wants of the Professor, the Clergyman and the Student, and yet so simplified as to be in the book needed by every Family and every Sunday School Teacher as the Companion of the Bible.

This book is new and fresh from the pen of the author, who has long been urged to its preparation by Presidents of Colleges and leading Ministers and Scholars of the various christian denominations, and has given his best energies to its completion.

It contains about 600 pages octavo, printed from new and beautiful clear type, selected expressly for this work, illustrated with a fine steel portrait of the author, fac-similes of the early manuscripts upon which the Bible was written, very curious and interesting, and other full page illustrative engravings, all in the highest style of engraving, by the best artists in the country. It is one of the most popular books ever published. It will be furnished to subscribers in neat and substantial Extra English Cloth Binding for the low price of

Fine Leather Library Binding.....\$3 50
Fine English Half Cal. Binding..... 5 00
Sold by subscription only. The ordering will not be obliged to take the work unless it corresponds with the descriptions in every particular.

ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO. Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa. Cincinnati, O. & St. Louis, Mo. February 22—4m

PRINCE ALBERT,

THIS celebrated Canadian Stationer will stand for Mares, the ensuing season. Insurance—One colt \$20, two colts \$18 each, three colts \$10 each, four colts \$14 each, five or more colts \$12 each.

JAMES T. SHALCROSS.

March 14—3m

GEORGE GRAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, New Castle, Delaware.

January 18—3m

James H. Frazer, M. D.

GLASGOW, DEL.

OFFERS his professional services to the public. Office at the residence of R. M. Black. Feb. 4—7y

THE KNICKERBOCKER MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

ACCUMULATED CASH ASSETS FOR THE SECURITY OF POLICY HOLDERS,

\$3,500,000.

POLICIES ISSUED, 1867; 10,3000
ISSUES FOR THE YEAR, OVER \$2,000,000
PAID TO WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF DECEASED MEMBERS, \$300,000
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE COVERED BY POLICIES, \$50,000,000

NO RESTRICTION ON RESIDENCE OR TRAVEL.—ALL POLICIES ARE NON-FORFEITABLE.

PREMIUMS CAN BE PAID ALL IN CASH, OR A PREMIUM NOTE CAN BE GIVEN FOR ONE-HALF, IF DESIRED.

The Company is Mutual in its Plan of Operations.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, SAYS:—"A Policy of Life Insurance is the cheapest and safest mode of making a certain provision for one's family."

LIFE INSURANCE, has the approbation of Clergymen, Statesmen, Lawyers, Physicians, Merchants &c. Get your Life Insured without delay. Life is uncertain and full of contingencies.

ALFRED G. COX, AGENT.

Jan 18—6m Middletown, Del.

AND HISTORY OF THE BOOKS OF THE BIBLE,

BOTH the Canonical and Apocryphal, showing what the Bible is not, what it is, and how to use it. (New Testament.) With Illustrations. By Prof. Calvin E. Stowe, D. D. for more than thirty years Biblical Professor at Andover, Cincinnati, and other Theological Seminaries, and acknowledged to be one of the best informed Bible students of the age. This work is one of patient research, diligent study, and ripe experience, bearing in fact the life work of the author.

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Fine Leather Library Binding.....\$3 50
Fine English Half Cal. Binding..... 5 00
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ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO. Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa. Cincinnati, O. & St. Louis, Mo. February 22—4m

PRINCE ALBERT,

THIS celebrated Canadian Stationer will stand for Mares, the ensuing season. Insurance—One colt \$20, two colts \$18 each, three colts \$10 each, four colts \$14 each, five or more colts \$12 each.

JAMES T. SHALCROSS.

March 14—3m

GEORGE GRAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, New Castle, Delaware.

January 18—3m

James H. Frazer, M. D.

GLASGOW, DEL.

OFFERS his professional services to the public. Office at the residence of R. M. Black. Feb. 4—7y

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Middletown Hall Co. are hereby notified that an instalment of One Dollar per share upon the Capital Stock, will be due and payable to John R. Hall, Treasurer, on Monday, May 4th, 1868.

By order of the Board.

March 21.

J. Thomas Budd,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Agricultural Machinery, Steam Engines, Belting, Oils, Circular Saws and Tools of every description, at City prices.

Jan 4

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LUMBER. LUMBER.

THE subscribers offer to the citizens of Middletown and surrounding country their thanks for the very liberal patronage they have received, and embrace this medium in announcing to all builders and contractors and those in want of Lumber, that they are prepared to supply them on the most liberal terms. We have reduced our price, as the market has demanded, and we think that they will compare with the city prices. Our stock is very large, embracing a full assortment of

SPRUCE,

HEMLOCK,

AND OAK FRAMING STUFF,

ALL SIZES.

WHITE PINE BOARDS,

HEMLOCK

OAK PLANK,

WHITE PINE DO.

WHITE PINE SIDING.

YELLOW PINE FLOORING,

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PLASTERING LATHES.

SPRUCE AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.

PLAIN AND FANCY PICKETING.

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS.

Building Hardware,

NAILS AND SPECIALITIES.

BRICKS,

CALCINE PLASTER, LIME & HAIR.

HEWED PHOSPHATE.

PAINTS, OIL, TURPENTINE,

VARNISH, DRY JAPAN, GLASS.

J. B. FENIMORE & CO.,

On the Railroad, above the National Hotel.

January 25—1f

THE KNICKERBOCKER MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

ACCUMULATED CASH ASSETS FOR THE SECURITY OF POLICY HOLDERS,

\$3,500,000.

POLICIES ISSUED, 1867; 10,3000
ISSUES FOR THE YEAR, OVER \$2,000,000
PAID TO WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF DECEASED MEMBERS, \$300,000
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE COVERED BY POLICIES, \$50,000,000

NO RESTRICTION ON RESIDENCE OR TRAVEL.—ALL POLICIES ARE NON-FORFEITABLE.

PREMIUMS CAN BE PAID ALL IN CASH, OR A PREMIUM NOTE CAN BE GIVEN FOR ONE-HALF, IF DESIRED.

The Company is Mutual in its Plan of Operations.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, SAYS:—"A Policy of Life Insurance is the cheapest and safest mode of making a certain provision for one's family."

LIFE INSURANCE, has the approbation of Clergymen, Statesmen, Lawyers, Physicians, Merchants &c. Get your Life Insured without delay. Life is uncertain and full of contingencies.

ALFRED G. COX, AGENT.

Jan 18—6m Middletown, Del.

AND HISTORY OF THE BOOKS OF THE BIBLE,

BOTH the Canonical and Apocryphal, showing what the Bible is not, what it is, and how to use it. (New Testament.) With Illustrations. By Prof. Calvin E. Stowe, D. D. for more than thirty years Biblical Professor at Andover, Cincinnati, and other Theological Seminaries, and acknowledged to be one of the best informed Bible students of the age. This work is one of patient research, diligent study, and ripe experience, bearing in fact the life work of the author.

It will treat of 1. The common popular objections to the Bible at the present day. What the Bible is, and what it is not, and how to use it. 2. The evidences upon which we receive the Sacred Books, and description of the Ancient Manuscripts of the New Testament, with fac-simile illustrations. 3. Brief Biographies of 100 Ancient Witnesses to the New Testament, whose testimony is most important, much of it cited in this great work. 4. The testimony for the Historical Books, and the four Gospels, separately, of the four Gospels. 5. The Apocryphal Gospels, and fragments of Gospels supposed to be lost. 6. Modern substitutes for the Gospel History, with an examination of the works of Strauss, Renan, Hilgenfeldt, and others, and the testimony of the learned and pious men, and Schenck, intending to meet the undermining process with regard to the authority of Scripture, so prevalent at the present day. 7. Acts of the Apostles, the Apocryphal Acts and the four Gospels, with fac-simile illustrations and the Apocryphal Revelations. 8. The Bible Prophecies and the Classical Oracles contrasted. 9. The Apocryphal Books of the Old Testament, and the reason for their exclusion from the Canon.

It is a work of real value, not sectarian at all, not even Theological. It is just what it purports to be, a History of the Books of the Bible, sufficiently critical to meet the wants of the Professor, the Clergyman and the Student, and yet so simplified as to be in the book needed by every Family and every Sunday School Teacher as the Companion of the Bible.

This book is new and fresh from the pen of the author, who has long been urged to its preparation by Presidents of Colleges and leading Ministers and Scholars of the various christian denominations, and has given his best energies to its completion.

It contains about 600 pages octavo, printed from new and beautiful clear type, selected expressly for this work, illustrated with a fine steel portrait of the author, fac-similes of the early manuscripts upon which the Bible was written, very curious and interesting, and other full page illustrative engravings, all in the highest style of engraving, by the best artists in the country. It is one of the most popular books ever published. It will be furnished to subscribers in neat and substantial Extra English Cloth Binding for the low price of

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